

American Farmer,



AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

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SHEEP.—In the New England States, it has been found useful, in order to prevent Sheep from catching cold after being shorn, to rub them well with salt and water.

In the middle and Southern States, sheep husbandry is shamefully neglected, yet there exist in these regions ample resources for rearing double or treble the number that are now kept. Of the peculiar properties of different breeds, as with their diseases, the farmers are unfortunately, for the most part, lamentably ignorant; while there are, we must admit, some who deserve, without coveting it, the credit of having superb flocks, the result of judicious crossing, and careful management in all respects. Among these we should reckon the Messrs. Lloyd's, Gov. Emory, Gov. Stevens, N. Martin, Esq. and many others on the Eastern Shore. On the Western shore, Col. R. Kent, Mr. W. Lyles, R. W. Bowie, Col. Green, near Baltimore, Major Mercer, of Cedar Park, and some farmers about Pipe Creek, in Frederick county, who supply the Baltimore market with exquisitely fine mutton. Doctor R. Stewart, through the agency and co-operation of Mr. Geo. Law, who is of, and goes for the best, has laid the foundation of a first rate flock, at DODEN, and T. B. Skinner has, at Oak Plains, on West River, just received from Ireland, a dozen of pure Dishley or New Leicester's, which it would be hard for the "three kingdoms" to beat. The males of this importation only can be engaged, on application either to him or to J. S. Skinner, Editor of the American Farmer. The ram is a most magnificent animal, and ought to be, for he stands his owner in a little more than one hundred and fifty dollars!

Than the Sheep, no animal gives less trouble, nor is any more certain to propagate, though many are more prolific—bringing forth but one, or at most, without a very rare exception, but two, it is not to be wondered at that individuals of the choicest blood come high—nor perhaps, are there any animals which demand for their melioration, such frequent crossing.

We shall bestow particular attention on this interesting subject.

FATTENING HOGS—MAKING PORK, AND COOKING FOOD FOR STOCK.

There is no point in the management of a Southern agriculturist, in regard to which there is less of management or economy, than in the system of hog-minding, from its beginning to its end. To speak now only of such as one "put up" to be fattened, what can be more ill-judged and wasteful than the buildings or pens constructed for fattening, and the careless wholesale manner in which their uncooked corn is given to them. From the following on making pork, from the Cultivator, the reader may

derive some hints that may be serviceable. How very few there are in Maryland, who make for themselves their own pork as it is called in New England, yet what can surpass a nice piece of family pork occasionally? As connected in some sort with this subject, we select from the same paper some remarks on *cooking food for animals*. On the economy of this, writers do not entirely agree. Southern farmers almost entirely overlook the practicability of amassing an immense heap of manure from the hog pen. Some Eastern farmers contend, that if well managed in that respect, they may be made to pay for the expense of fattening.

Making pork is one of the most essential interests of the farmer, and may be made one of the most profitable. We question, however, whether, as generally conducted, much money is made by feeding swine, and the reasons are sufficiently plain. In the first place, but little attention, if any, is paid to the kind of hog used for feeding. It is enough, if the animal, caught and caged in the pen, is a hog; the fact that a given quantity of food fed to some breeds will make nearly or quite as much again pork as when fed to some other breeds, is overlooked; and an astonishing quantity of roots and grain is thus annually wasted. In the second place, the mode of feeding is very defective. The food may be good, but if given to the hog unprepared, or uncooked, much of its efficiency is lost. To keep hogs profitably, they should from the first, be kept in a thriving state. Not half fattened at one time, and then allowed to fall away until they are miserably poor; but kept constantly improving from the time they leave the sow until they are ready for slaughtering. It takes a much larger amount of food to raise an animal of any kind allowed to become poor, than to keep one constantly thriving. Again, the time allotted to feeding, is usually too limited; good firm heavy pork cannot be made, no matter what may be the feed used, short of three or four months. Hogs may be puffed out, and made to look pretty fair, but their meat will not be hard and firm, and will be affected with the complaint called shrinking in the pot. Hogs fatten much faster in moderate weather, than in severe cold weather; and hence the process of fattening should commence as early as the food to be used can be had. After the process of feeding begins see that the hogs have enough; to suppose a squealing ravening hog will fat, is a mistake, but unfortunately a common one.

Farmers in general miss a large part of the profits that might be made from feeding pork, by not paying attention to the making of manure from swine. For corn, a variety of experiments has convinced us there is no manure that can be compared with that of the pig; and the farmer who permits any of this to be wasted, or does not give the animal an opportunity of converting as much mould, vegetable matter, &c. into manure as can be done, is a great loser in the end. Some able farmers have estimated that the manure made by a lot of pigs, where the proper materials are provided, will fully pay the expense of feeding; but there is no doubt if they do not do this, they will, by fermenting the most enriching compost for crops, add essentially to the ultimate profits of the farmer. To make good pork, a hog should not be less than fifteen months old, kept constantly thriving, not have a yard as large as the farm or the highway, and be fed on good food not less than three months.

COOKING FOOD FOR ANIMALS.

All are aware that grain of almost every kind greatly increases in bulk by steaming or boiling, and this bulk is greatest at the moment the grain is swelled so as to crack or burst its skin. It is also known that cooked food is

far more nutritious to animals, than that which is uncooked; and many have gone on the supposition that its increase in value for food was equal to its increase in bulk in cooking. This is doubtless a mistake, as the nutritive power of articles is rarely in proportion to their size, and never perhaps exactly in proportion to their increase of bulk in cooking.

Reaumur instituted a series of experiments to determine the rate of increase in different articles of food most commonly used for animals, and found the result of some of them as follows:

4	pints of oats after boiling, filled 7 pints.
4	" barley " " 10 "
4	" buckwheat " " 14 "
4	" Indian corn " " 15 "
4	" Wheat " " 10 "
4	" Rye " " 15 "

In the continuation of his experiments to ascertain the effect of such food on animals, he found that with some of these articles, though the bulk was much increased, the total of food required to satisfy the animal, was the same as if no cooking had taken place; or that an animal that would eat half a bushel of oats dry, would eat a bushel cooked with the same ease. The nutritive power was, however, apparently increased, or the whole of it contained in the grain made available; which, when grain is fed whole or raw is rarely the case. On the whole, he came to the conclusion that when wheat, barley, or Indian corn, is used for feeding, it is far more economical to boil or cook these grains, than to feed them in a raw state; but that little is gained on the score of economy, when time, fuel, &c., are taken into consideration, in cooking oats, rye and buckwheat.

In determining the question of economy, much we think is depending on the manner in which the cooking of the grain is performed, whether alone, or with other substances, such as roots. Alone, corn is the most improved by cooking of any of the grains, and the value of corn meal for making pork, it has been shown by experiment, is almost double when made into pudding. We have long been in the habit of boiling and steaming potatoes for feeding pigs or making pork. With them, in the early part of the feeding, we incorporate apples, squashes, pumpkins, or indeed almost any vegetables of which swine are fond. The grain we use, is ground, and either steamed with the roots, or mixed with the hot mass in the vats as it is taken from the steamer. As the feeding progresses, the quantity of meal is increased, until towards the last, that material alone is used. Corn is decidedly the best grain for making pork; peas and barley are next; with the others, we have had little experience, though what we have had with buckwheat has impressed us favorably of its value.

ON THE WANT OF BOOKS, IN THE COUNTRY.—To my Young Friends.—Looking at the state of society, in the country, and contemplating especially, the means and the prospects for the intellectual cultivation of those employed in its agriculture, with that deep and abiding solicitude we have ever entertained for its honor, as a profession, and for its success, as a practical pursuit, nothing impresses us with more force, nor with more regret, than the want of literary taste, and of the means for its excitement and indulgence.

Were we called on to designate some of the chief blessings which Providence or education can confer on an individual, we should place very high on the list, a cheerful temper, and the love of books.

It was the opinion of Horace that

"The greatest blessing is a pleasant friend,"
 "Nil ego contulerim jocundo sanus amico."

But pleasant friends are not so easily procured, nor at all times so accessible, as pleasant books: To these a man may turn in all weathers and under every change of fortune, for company, for amusement, and for information, while many of the former, as most of us know by sad experience, cease to be pleasant when our sun ceases to shine—when we are cut down by proscription, or overtaken by adversity.

"Scar'd at thy frown terrific, fly
 "Self pleasing Folly's idle brood,
 "Wild laugh'er, noise and thoughtless joy,
 "And leave us leisure to be good.
 "Light they disperse, and with them go
 "The summer friend, the flattering foe;
 "By vain prosperity receiv'd,
 "To her they vow their truth, and are again believ'd."

To justify our observation, that few families in the country are provided with the means of exciting or with the aliment to gratify a taste for reading, we would only require that the house-keepers and fathers of families, in whose hands this paper may fall, would send in for publication, in the Domestic department of the American Farmer, the catalogue of their family libraries! To look at the list, one would really be forced to apprehend, that the matter of educating their children had been but the fulfilment of a reluctant and painful duty—that, according to their system of culture, when the child leaves the college or the country school, his mind is never after to be stirred, but to be "laid by," as we say of a corn field, as if all subsequent exercises of the intellect, would but serve to weaken and waste its energies; as too late planting is known to fire the plant, and shorten the crop of grain.

Most honorable it is, it cannot be denied, that a young farmer should be animated by an ambition to excel in the various branches of practical husbandry; to show the cleanest and the heaviest crops of grain or tobacco; the most perfect implements, the hardiest and most active horses and oxen, the most thrifty and profitable races of cattle, sheep and hogs; slaves at once the most happy and the most obedient; but as there must occur, in the round of the year, many times and season, when attention cannot be actually given to these particular objects; rainy days, holydays, and long winter nights; as, in fact, if we would be ourselves more civilized than slaves or brutes, some time must be devoted to gaining a knowledge of men and of the world; and to social recreations; how can young men or women in the country be qualified with this knowledge, or prepared for this enjoyment, without books and the various and ornamental knowledge which they impart? A love of reading is one of the passions which, like other passions not so good, grows by what it feeds on; and the father who can, and does not furnish the means of whetting an appetite so salutary, when well directed, is guilty of the grossest injustice to his children, while he denies himself one of the most innocent, and at the same time attainable and delightful of all indulgences—His opinions are not to be admired, nor his feelings envied, who persuades himself that there exist enduring sources of intellectual gratification, or means of preparation for refined social intercourse independent of all acquaintance with history, all familiarity with literature, all fondness for books. In the Spectator there is a paper on Indolence, which depicts the case of two right clever people, 'yclep'd Harry Terset and Rebecca Quickly. Harry was in the days of his celibacy, one of those pert fellows, very common in our day, who have much vivacity, and very little understanding; while Rebecca whom he married, had all that the fire of youth, and a lively manner could do, towards making an agreeable woman. These two people, saith the Spectator, of seeming merit, fell into each other's

arms; and passion being sated, with no reason or good sense in either to succeed it, their life now is at a stand, their meals are insipid, and their time tedious; their fortune has placed them above care, and their want of taste reduced them below diversion. So will it ever be, my young friends, where education and the love of books do not open in the mind a perennial spring of enjoyment; where there is the form without the spirit of the man—where bodily exercise is followed by exhaustion; and mere sensual indulgence succeeded, as they are sure to be, by satiety and disgust.

Let any one whose attention may be attracted to the subject by these hasty observations, examine for himself, the number and the quality of the books (if any) with which gentlemen's houses are supplied in the country, for provoking a thirst, we will not say for scientific research, (even the sciences immediately connected with agriculture,) but even for light and fashionable literature, biography, or history, and what will he be likely to find? Besides the good book itself, an almanac for last year, part of an old Dictionary, Pilgrim's Progress, and the Saint's Rest, and perhaps, on the toilet table in your chamber, an odd volume or two of the Children of the Abbey, or the Mysteries of Udolpho, and the Fatal Revenge, with an old miniature copy of Thompson's Seasons, which opens of its own accord at the bathing scene, in summer—

"For lo! conducted by the laughing Loves,
 "This cool retreat his Musidora sought:
 "Warm in her cheek the sultry season glow'd;
 "And rob'd in loose array, she came to bathe
 "Her fervent limbs in the refreshing stream."

Go to the Commission Merchant, and ask him for a sight of his file of orders from the country, to be executed out of the proceeds of the grain and the tobacco crops which he has sold. Will you find there a single order for books! Negro clothing—two pounds of tea—a barrel of flour—ditto sugar—ditto whiskey, with shoes, and hats, and bonnets, for the children, but not a dollar for food for the mind! not a cent that indicates provision or a wish.

"To raise the genius, and to mend the heart."

The only sign of a reading habit may be an order to pay for some furious partizan paper, a compound of ignorance and slander, one whose very odor is of brimstone, and whose sculent contents are calculated at once to mislead the judgment, and to beget intolerance and ill will among those who, being neighbors, ought to be friends—dirty sheets, in short, whose tendency is to foster the basest passions, and to spread imposture through the globe.

It is not meant to insist that every man can, or that any man need possess, a very extensive library; but there are few whose means do not allow them, by purchase or subscription to circulating libraries or periodicals, to keep within reach of themselves and their families, a few choice standard books and monthly publications, with one or two newspapers of high character, such as White's Literary Messenger, the National Intelligencer, and others, which might serve to beguile the tedious hours that must otherwise occur in the best regulated families; and at the same time add something to the stock of knowledge, to the powers of conversation, and to the capacity which every honorable man should covet for his sons and daughters, to contribute their quota to the means of social entertainment. It is not, we need hardly say, the number of authors with whom we contract familiarity, so much as the quality of their productions, from which we are to derive pleasure and instruction; yet almost any book is better than none. What is the play or the novel, however barren or licentious, that may not present some new thought to entertain, or some striking exhortation to improve, a well balanced and virtuous mind? It was but last night that, being alone, if he can be alone who has a book for his companion, reading over the expiring

embers, a volume of one of the most talented, and most admired, and most condemned as most licentious of modern novelists, we noted the following passage. Let the reader say, without prejudice, in what moral lecture, even though it be one of *Blair's*! will he find a passage more pregnant with truth, or better calculated to inspire the youthful heart with honorable aspirations.

"Besides," added Montaigne, with almost religious solemnity in his voice, "there is a conscience of the head, as well as of the heart; and in old age we feel as much remorse, if we have wasted our natural talents, as if we have perverted our natural virtues. The profound and exultant satisfaction with which a man who feels that he has not lived in vain—that he has entailed on the world an heir-loom of instruction or delight—looks back upon departed struggles, is one of the happiest emotions of which the conscience can be capable. What, indeed, are the petty faults we commit as individuals, affecting but a narrow circle, ceasing with our own life, to the incalculable and everlasting good we may produce, as public men, by one book or by one law. Depend upon it that the Almighty, who sums up all the good and all the evil done by his creatures in a just balance, will not judge the august benefactor of the world, with the same severity as those drones of society, who have no great services to show in the internal ledger, as a set off to the indulgence of their small vices."

There are certain elementary political works, some histories, and above all the political history and constitution of his own country and its different states, with which every gentleman and every gentleman's son is bound to cultivate an acquaintance, as also with some standard works of elegant literature—biographical and historical, prose and poetical. These are with very little trouble, and at very little expense, within almost every man's reach. If we had leisure at the moment, and could presume on our qualifications to do it, we would extend these desultory remarks on the obligation which every one is under to throw books in the way of the rising agricultural portion of the community, so far as to subjoin a catalogue of such as in our humble judgment might be selected, with some suggestions on the means of providing them for the use of those who cannot afford to buy. The wealthy farmer—even the farmer in ordinary circumstances may do it for himself—he needs only the spirit and the taste. For the poorer class a small circulating library might be established at every county seat of government, by a very small levy, to be invested under the direction of the County Court, and to be kept, without charge, by their Clerk. But this should be preceded, in the way of the preparation of the public mind for its use, by a more general and better regulated system of common schools, than now exists in the slave holding states. It is not a part of our design to dwell on these details at present; our object being chiefly and briefly to notice and to deprecate the scarcity of any thing like respectable libraries, or periodical supplies of books, for the entertainment and instruction of fathers or mothers, sons or daughters, which may be noted in disparagement of, if it does not characterise, American rural life.

Parents, rely on the assurance of a friend, founded in the very principles of our nature, that a child's, or a young person's mind, which is left, even after they have left school, neglected and uncultivated, may be likened to a field thrown out and given up, no more to be cleaned or quickened, by the hoe, or the plough, or recruited by manure. Believe you not, that such a field, so abandoned to itself, will become merely barren and unproductive! It will assuredly grow up and become deformed to the eye, and poisonous to your stock, with briars and thistles, and poisonous oak, and dock, and James-town, and all other loathsome and deleterious weeds—So will the minds of your beloved children, if not pre-occupied and enlivened by various reading, and the conversation of enlightened men. Left to stagnate, they will contract not merely the canker which is the fruit of ignoble lethargy,

but in that fatal rust of the soul, passions the most vicious, will be engendered, and habits the most degrading will assuredly supervene. With the natural restlessness of young squirrels, the intolerable sense of ennui will prompt young people of sensibility, and capability, to be always doing or studying something! So true is this, that if you at any time observe that, to a boy or a young man, a state of quiescence and of mental inaction be not a state of pain, you need no surer sign that such a youth, though he may never rob an orchard, or beat his preceptor, is destined to go through life without distinction for talents or usefulness, remaining to the last

"Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar spot,

"To draw nutrition, propagate, and rot."

Let it then be the anxious care of every agriculturist, within his sphere, to provide all the means, and otherwise to do all in his power to promote intellectual improvement, as alike necessary to individual happiness, and to the pulchritude of Agricultural society.

Sunday, Nov. 15, 1840.

THE BALL IS IN MOTION.

The Tobacco Planters are on the *qui vive*—to speak in plain English, on the look out. Their interest in Congress, if zealously combined, is strong enough to make itself be understood—and if not strong enough in numbers, let it log-roll as a last resort with some other that can make it so.

The Planters of Charles County, Md., were to have held a meeting yesterday for the appointment of delegates to the convention.

The proceedings of a meeting in Dinwiddie, Va., will be found below, with some introductory remarks from the National Intelligencer. The Lynchburg Virginian, alluding to the proceedings of this meeting, and remarking on the onerous duties levied on our Tobacco, by foreign powers, observes:

"Other nations are depressing our productive interests by monopolies and onerous restrictions. In reciprocity for all which we have pursued the most liberal policy—the luxuries of foreign lands have entered our country almost duty free. We should no longer submit to these oppressive duties. It is time for us to obtain their repeal, or counteract them by similar restrictions. If we cannot by our example induce other nations to adopt the enlightened policy we have pursued, why we have no alternative left but to try the retaliatory system."

The Upper Marlboro' Gazette says:—

"We are glad to see that this subject is taken up with so much earnestness; and from the zeal already manifested in its behalf we anticipate good results from the Convention which is to assemble in Washington next month."

The Baltimore American says:

"The several subjects which will come under the consideration of this Convention are of such importance to those interested in the growth of Tobacco, as well as the country at large, that we hope the movement will be promptly and spiritedly followed up both in this and other Tobacco growing States, until the object is fully accomplished."

A large meeting of the Tobacco Planters of Dinwiddie county, Virginia, was held at the Court House of that county on the 19th ult. The preamble and resolutions which we subjoin will show the objects of the meeting. We are glad to see that this subject is taken up with so much earnestness; and from the zeal already manifested in its behalf, we anticipate good results from the convention which is to assemble in Washington next month. Six gentlemen were appointed at the Dinwiddie meeting as delegates to the convention. Is it not time that the tobacco-growing counties of Maryland had taken a similar preliminary step?

The third resolution below conveys a merited acknowledgement to Mr. JENIFER, of Maryland, whose exertions to place the tobacco interest on a favorable footing have been laborious and steady.

The preamble and resolutions are as follow:

"That, in conformity to the principles of our Government, we cherish and entertain towards all nations feelings of amity and respect, and desire a perpetuation of the same so long as they can be maintained upon just and lib-

eral principles: That, as a Government, we have extended the olive branch to all nations, and offered to all trade and commerce upon terms of mutual reciprocity; and whilst our liberality has been freely accepted and extensively enjoyed, we have received, in return, comparatively little else than monopoly and exclusion: That, whilst several of the nations of Europe are literally inundating our country with their luxuries, nearly duty free, thereby poisoning our morals and enervating our constitutions, Tobacco, the most valued staple of nearly two millions of American freemen, is allowed to be taxed in their countries from one hundred to upwards of eight hundred per cent: That, whilst the powers of reason have stripped this exorbitancy of every legitimate basis of support, it is still persisted in, regardless of its unfeeling exaction, and sought alone to be sustained as a revenue principle: That a longer submission to so gross, palpable, and iniquitous an imposition is incompatible with our feelings of independence, and at war with the principles of international justice: That, while in a spirit of peace we have submitted to the odious and monopolizing Corn Laws of England, we utterly repudiate, as revolting to our sense of justice, the idea of a longer submission to the enormous and oppressive duties now imposed upon our Tobacco: Therefore,

"Resolved, 1st. That we highly approve the call of a Convention of Tobacco Planters, to assemble at Washington city on the 15th of December next, and earnestly urge our sister counties to hold timely meetings and respond to the call.

"Resolved, 2d. That our Representatives in Congress be instructed, and our Senators requested, to use their utmost exertions for the introduction and support of such measures as shall, in their wisdom, be deemed best calculated to secure a speedy reduction of the duties upon Tobacco to a ratable standard with the most favored articles of foreign importation.

"Resolved, 3d. That the sincere thanks of the meeting be cordially tendered to the Hon. DANIEL JENIFER, of Maryland, for the zeal which he has manifested in his advocacy of the Tobacco-growing interest."

The following note is appended to the proceedings of the Dinwiddie meeting as published in the Petersburg Intelligencer:

"It is earnestly solicited that all papers whose section of country is interested in the cultivation of Tobacco, and those friendly to the Tobacco planting interest, will urge upon their respective counties an immediate action on the subject.

The Compromise act will soon expire by its own limitation, and surely no time can be so auspicious as the present, to assert the claims to which this long-neglected interest is entitled, and to ask for that justice alone which will be granted by a firm demand upon the part of those who have been so long the victims of oppressive exaction.

TOBACCO PLANTERS.

SUGAR CROP.—We have seen several accounts stating the probability of the Louisiana sugar crop being short, but the N. Orleans "Crescent" says it will be very large.

COTTON CROP.—The Charleston Mercury says, that there is a universal belief among the planters at the South, that the crop of cotton will be less than for several years past—and the reason it has not risen in price is, that the banks are preparing to resume specie payments, which cannot be done without increasing the demand and value of money—and also in consequence of the very large crop last year, there has as yet been no deficiency felt in the supply.

We would call attention to the subjoined circular from the Hon. Mr. Ellsworth, Commissioner of the Patent office. We hope he may be seconded in his laudable zeal for the promotion of the arts and sciences.

PATENT OFFICE, Nov. 20, 1840.

Notice is given that the Hall in the new Patent Office for the exhibition of manufactures, is now completed. The Hall is spacious, being 273 feet long, 63 feet wide, 30 feet high, and fire-proof.

Agents whose names are annexed, will receive and forward free of expense, articles which may be deposited with them. These articles will be classified and arranged for exhibition, and the name and address of the manu-

facturer (with the prices when desired) will be carefully affixed. Few, it is presumed, will neglect to improve the opportunity now presented of contributing their choicest specimens to the National Gallery of American manufactures, where thousands who visit the Seat of Government will witness with pleasure the progress of the arts in these United States.

If fairs, in limited sections of our country, have excited interest, what must be the attractions of a national exhibition, enriched by daily additions.

The agriculturist may be gratified to learn, that commodious rooms are provided for the exhibition of agricultural implements, and also for the reception of seeds for exhibition or distribution.

The Commissioner of Patents, being authorized to collect agricultural statistics, avails himself of this opportunity to solicit information of the condition and character of the crops in the several sections of the country. These data will aid him in presenting with his annual report, the aggregate amount of products of the soil, and it is hoped that the public may be guarded in some measure from the evils of monopoly, by showing how the scarcity in one portion of the land may be supplied from the surplus in another.

Names of agents who will receive and forward packages for the Patent office. Collectors of the Customs at Portsmouth, N. H., Portland, Me., Burlington, Vt. Providence, R. I., Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, N. Orleans, Detroit, Buffalo, Cleveland. Surveyors of the Customs—Hartford, Ct. St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville; R. H. Eddy, Boston, Mass.; David Gardiner, (Custom House) New York.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents.

OUR TRADE WITH FRANCE.

The New York Express of Wednesday, says—"The export of specie has, in its operations, been quite remarkable. Exchanges on all Foreign places, France excepted, have been in favor of this country. No specie has been wanted, and very little has been shipped to any other place. France has, particularly, for the last three months, been receiving large sums in silver. The question naturally arises, how is this? Why is it that while there is a perfect reciprocity in trade with any other country to such a degree, that we neither receive nor pay any considerable sum in specie, France should bring us in debt, all at once full three millions of dollars; and taking it she takes not gold, which we can spare, but will have all silver, a description of coin that we cannot spare. The great secret is, in the immense introduction of silks. The duties being now removed, this description of goods comes in at very reduced rates. Fashion unfortunately clothes our females in silks, and even the males take a large quantity.

"Our great staple, cotton, is the principal article that is sent in payment, and at the unprecedentedly low rates it is bringing in Europe, it falls far short of a sufficient sum to pay for our indebtedness. To England, besides the vast sum we pay for goods, we have to provide for a large amount of interest, and with all this running against us, we are enabled to square up with produce; and yet with France, from whence we receive but little else than silks and wine, which contribute but little to our national revenue, we are constantly in debt. Nor is there much prospect of any favorable change, so long as fashion runs in favor of silk goods. So long as they are admitted free, and so long as cotton continues at the present low rate, it is hardly possible that there can be any change for the better."

Mr. Editor:—Many dairy people and private families are much annoyed by maggots in cheese. I will state a simple and perfect remedy. When cheeses are put upon the shelves for maturing and making, put a few drops of new rum, or any other kind of spirit upon the shelf, where the cheese is to be placed, and repeat this every time the cheese is turned, till it begins to smell a little of the spirit, and no flies will meddle with the cheese. If a few should accidentally get in, punch some little holes with a sharp stick, and pour some spirit into them, and then close the holes over with some dressing, and it will destroy all the maggots. If cheeses laid by for family use become maggoty, they may be saved by either of the above methods, and without injury to the quality of the cheese.

Portland, July 25th, 1840.

Yankee Far.

PHILO.

WORK FOR DECEMBER. ON THE FARM.

This is, from the very nature of things, a very busy month with the husbandman, and calls forth the exercise of great system in the arrangement and execution of the work which has to be done in it, not only for *present* but for *future* use, convenience and comfort. Where to begin, when so many things are pressing upon us for precedence, is often a difficulty with the tiller of the earth, but *never* should be, and may very nearly be avoided, if a judicious division of time and selection and allotment of labor were made on the termination of each week for the ensuing one. By the adoption of such a plan, and a faithful carrying of it out, much time may be saved and vexatious disappointment avoided. Those who may avail themselves of this suggestion, should recollect, that when they commence any particular work, it should be finished before they go to another, unless circumstances should occur to prevent it, as they may take our word for it, that there is no more effectual way of uselessly *killing time* than by flying first at one thing, and then at another, without completing any. It is just as fatal to success, as would be the movement of a General, who should leave a formidable enemy's army in his rear, and proceed to attack one a few leagues in advance. Having premised thus much, we will proceed to state what ought to be done to economise time, promote convenience, and ensure profit. We will begin then with the

Implements of Husbandry.—It should be the business of every prudent agriculturist on the commencement of winter, to overhaul all his tools and implements, and to have such as need it repaired, so as to be in readiness for the ensuing season's operations; nor should he permit any thing of the kind to remain exposed to the weather, —ploughs, harrows, carts, and, indeed, every thing of the kind, should be carefully put away under cover.

All *leather* gearing should be thoroughly rubbed with *Neat's foot oil*. By being thus cleaned, three or four times a year, they will last as long again as they would if not thus treated, and the reason is obvious; the sun and air extracts from the *leather* its oleagenous principle, which must be supplied, or, as a necessary consequence, it will crack and ultimately break.

Corn.—If you have not already husked your corn and cribbed it, lose no time in doing so, as the longer it remains out the greater the certainty of its being preyed upon by vermin, beasts, and men, the most destructive of all. When put away in the corn house, see that rats have no means of access to it.

Orchards.—Your apple trees may be pruned this month of their superfluous wood, care being taken to protect the wounds by a covering of clay and fresh cow dung well mixed together.

Young fruit trees would be benefitted by the application of a small dose of lime around the trunk, to be covered with long manure, which latter should be permitted to remain until spring, when it should be removed. Indeed, old trees would be benefitted by a similar treatment.

While on the subject of orchards we will remark, that no grass crops should ever be grown in them, as they but serve to generate those bugs, worms and other insects which destroy the vitality of almost every kind of fruit trees.

Firewood.—Be sure to have as much wood cut and hauled into your yard this month, as will last you until the beginning of next winter. Have it neatly piled up and sawed to the proper length to fit your fire places. If you have a wood house, the sawing may be done in wet weather—if you have none, put one up, it will save its cost, in time, comfort, and convenience, in two seasons. We recommend *sawing*, because it is the neatest, most economical and cleanly method.

Cattle.—Be careful of your stock during this and the ensuing inclement and severe months, and be sure to give

them their food at least three times a day. By dividing what is usually fed at two meals, viz: morning and night, into *three*, the cattle will thrive better and waste less.

If you have no stables or sheds for your stock, provide them with *shelter*, if it be nothing more than one made of pine brush, for all animal creation delights in being kept comfortably warm. Stock of all kinds should be salted twice a week.

Manure.—As this is the season for making manure, attend to its increase. Your horses and cattle will do their part, but you must do yours. By providently furnishing them with the materials they will convert them into good manure. Let your stock be well littered, with straw or leaves if kept in stables. But if your cattle are kept in your barn yard, haul therein as many *leaves* and *mould* from your woods as you can, and spread it on your fold-yard so as to form a dish or basin shape, in order that the liquid manure of your stock may not be lost, but made to contribute to the richness of the materials just named. If properly arranged, as we have advised, the leaves and mould by spring will be equal to stable or barn yard dung in quality, besides adding greatly to its quantity. Of all the leaves of the forest those of the pine tree are the best.

Hogs.—Push on the fattening of your hogs intended for slaughter; and we would have you recollect, that hogs increase in fat but little in very cold weather.

Beeves.—If you have any that you are fattening for sale, or for home consumption, you will greatly facilitate your object by feeding four or five times in the course of the day, and at least once a week giving a quart of *flax-seed* boiled into a jelly, and given in a mess of corn meal. The animals should be kept constantly in a stall, and be curried and well rubbed down night and morning. If you wish your beeves to be fattened within the shortest possible period, do not rely on your slave or hireling; but see that he does what he ought. No filth must be permitted to accumulate in their stalls, and their mangers should be washed out once a week with a solution of salt and water. A handful of pulverized chalk should also once a week be mixed with their feed.

Ploughing.—If you have not completed your fall ploughing, and the weather should remain open and admit of it, go on with it until you have finished. If you wish to destroy *garlic*, whenever practicable, *winter ploughing* is probably the only method to be relied upon.

Posts and Rails.—Your posts and rails should be got out during this and the ensuing months of January and February.

Small Grain.—If your small grain has not already been threshed out, proceed without further delay to thresh it, as the longer it remains in stack the greater will be the depredations of vermin of all kinds. And we may add, the sooner you dispose of it after it is threshed the better it will be for you.

Store Hogs and Breeding Sows.—Your store hogs and breeding sows should be penned, kept warm, and well fed throughout the winter, as it is useless to attempt to have good hogs without good feed and a plenty of it. If it be said by any of our readers that they cannot afford to feed well except when fattening, we would say in reply, that any thing which cannot be well kept should not be kept at all, and especially hogs, as the *best breed* will become *worthless*, under the demi-starving system.

But the agriculturist should not, however, consider the food given to the hogs he may keep over as lost, for they will repay him in a two-fold way—1st, in their *flesh*, and secondly, in the *manure* they will manufacture. If a pen, made properly, be provided, (one part covered and floored with plank, with a yard to which they have constant access,) and a plenty of cornstalks be carted in and put therein, (or leaves and mould) each hog so kept over winter, will make from four to five loads of excellent manure, which of itself will be worth all the roots or corn which may be consumed.

Fences.—See that all your fences are placed in a condition to withstand the frosts, and winds of winter.—And *Lastly*, when all your work is done, or you have provided for its being done, set to work with assiduity and provide for your families amusements, as nothing contributes more to make life pass off smoothly than a rational comminglement of innocent pleasures with the laborious business pursuits of either man or woman.

THE RHUBARB PLANT.

This plant is comparatively of recent introduction in our gardens, but it is one of rare excellence. It affords the material very early in the season, for a most wholesome and most agreeable desert. In this respect, housewives find it a great convenience, and though few husbands would refuse a good slice of rhubarb tart, when urged to see that it fail not to make one in the list of culinary vegetables in his own garden, 'tis well if he does not make some *tart* reply.—It's too troublesome, too expensive—takes too much time, &c.

This excellent perennial, (called, in New England, the "Apple-pie Plant," from the fact that pies made of it, so much resemble those made from the Apple,) not only makes a very superior and grateful pie, but is said by medical men to make a very healthful one. A plan for its culture, which we have seen adopted with very good success, is this:—In the spring, before the leaves put out, place your roots in a light soil, well manured. When the leaves are well grown, take common barrels, and after removing the heads, place them over the plants. As the leaves spread, the sides of the barrel will support them, and you will soon see them rising above the top. By adopting this plan, leaves will grow much faster, and are more delicate, making better pies and more of them. This plant may be forced in the winter season with but little trouble, and thus made to supply a family with excellent pies, not inferior to those made of the apple, all the year. In order to effect this, the roots should be taken from the garden in autumn, and placed in water-tight kegs, or large pots; some fine garden loam should then be put in, and water poured upon it, that it may settle well among and around the roots, which should be placed level with each other, a little below the surface of the earth. The whole should then be covered with other pots of the same size, to exclude the light, and well supplied with water. The heat of the kitchen, or, towards spring, of a tight warm cellar, will afford a sufficiently high temperature. Plants of one year old will answer to force in this manner. The *stock of the leaf* must be peeled, cut into small pieces, and prepared for pies in the same manner as apples.—*Cultivator*.

EFFECTS OF GRAFTING FRUIT.

That scions will produce fruit similar to the trees from which they are taken is a fact well known; but many persons are mistaken in supposing that the scions govern wholly, and that the stocks have no influence. The scions govern mostly, but as the stocks have some effect in many respects, it is important to horticulturists to examine the subject and learn all the various effects produced by stocks as in many cases it may be turned to great advantage, and in others much disadvantage may be avoided.

Stocks have an effect as to bearing years.—Scions cut from trees that bear in alternate years, and put into stocks that bear every year or in alternate years different from the trees from which the scions were taken, will bear every year, though they may have their full and scanty years of bearing. This principle will be of great advantage to the fruit grower, as it will enable him to raise fruit annually of those kinds that without grafting, or by grafting on stocks that bear in the same alternate years, would only yield their fruit every second year.

Stocks effect the scion in hastening or retarding the ripening of fruit.—Fruit that ripens too late may be forwarded by engrafting it on stocks that ripen their fruit earlier, and the reverse. This may be turned to good account, and the same fruit may be had in succession by grafting on stocks that ripen their fruit at different periods. We have seen accounts of fruit being accelerated in its ripening one month by this method. Some fruits that are too late for our northern climate might be ripened here by engrafting on earlier stocks. In this way some excellent kinds of grafts that are now too late, might be ripened in season.

Stocks produce defects on grafted fruit.—Stocks that

have produced fruit with rotten cores, or with water cores, will, in some cases, produce the same effect in a smaller degree on fruit engrafted on them. We noticed an apple tree that produced water cores in abundance; some of the apples were full of water, which could be plainly seen through the peel. The Newton Sweeting was engrafted in the tree and some of the apples were water cores.

Stocks affect the color of fruit.—We have seen apples of the same kind of different colors owing to the scions being set on different stocks. Some of the apples were red, others of a bright yellow.

Stocks affect the quality of fruit.—Scions of the Baldwin apple were set in two trees; one tree bore very unpleasant fruit, the other bore apples of a very sharp sour, but they had a very rich spicy flavor when mellow; we now have apples from both trees, and we can perceive a difference in the fruit, and that which grew on the last named tree resemble the fruit of that stock in their peculiar rich flavor. Butter or Melting pears are grafted on quince stocks in order to give solidity to flesh; some kinds are made valuable in that way which otherwise would not be worth cultivating. It is evident that sweet apples, in order to attain their sweetness in full, should be grafted into sweet apple stocks. We seldom see sweet apples from scions so sweet as natural fruit, owing, doubtless, to their being grown on sour stocks.

Stocks have an influence in increasing or decreasing the size of fruit.—We have seen accounts of fruit being increased one half in size by being grafted in trees that produced much larger fruit. Perhaps the increase in size was owing in part to the thrift of the scion, as sometimes an improvement is made in that way without any influence of the stock otherwise than supplying an abundance of sap. We grafted the winter sweeting into a sweet apple tree, that the sweetness of the fruit might not be depreciated; the tree produced excellent fruit, very sweet and good to keep, but it was very small—the scions produced good fruit that kept long, but it was as small as the fruit of the stock; whether that was its common size or not we do not know, but suppose it was owing in a measure to the stocks.

These facts will be very profitable to the growers of fruit, and if any of our readers learn from experiment or observation any thing that corroborate or illustrate these principles, or tend to contradict them, we should be pleased to hear from them on the subject.—*Yankee Far.*

WORMS IN PEACH TREES.—Our friends are reminded that they should look to their peach trees and destroy the little worms before they have buried themselves too deep in the body of the tree. There are various modes of killing them, but we should never suffer them to enter so deep as to require a knife to dig them out, for the knife injures the tree more than the worms will.

While the young worm is in the egg, or before he has buried himself in the bark, strong ley, or boiling hot water poured upon the body of the tree will kill him—so will strong wood ashes or lime, fresh slacked, placed about the body of the tree, and in either case the grass, if any, about the roots, should be pulled away, so that the body may be fairly exposed. By close attention the little worms may be discovered at this season of the year at the surface of the earth, and making tracks into the bark of the tree.

The apple-tree borer may be discovered in a like situation, and may be treated in the same manner.—*Boston Cultivator.*

CANKER WORM.—A good farmer of Brooklin informs us he is satisfied he can prevent the ascent of the canker worm, by placing slacked lime about the roots of the tree—he proposes to place half a peck or a peck about each tree, and to lay it in a heap as high as he can against the body. We have never given this plan a fair trial and do not know that any one has. The late Mr. Lowell thought the worm might be destroyed by strewing quick-lime underneath the tree at this season, or at any time after it had dropped to the ground. The plan of placing a pile about the roots is different, and if this would deter the worm from ascending, it would be the cheapest mode we have heard of.

But lime in such a situation will certainly destroy the young borer, and therefore every farmer who has valuable trees should make trial of it. Lime will kill grass and weeds about the roots of the tree, and will render the soil more loose, and we may in this way be repaid for our trouble when no worms are about the roots. We hope a

good number of our friends will make trial of lime in this mode. It should be remembered that canker worms often ascend the tree in Autumn.—*Boston Cultivator.*

PROTECTION OF PLANTS IN WINTER.—The Maine Cultivator states, that the best article with which to cover grape vines and other tender plants, as a protection during the winter, is hemlock boughs. They turn the water, being more compact. Straw, on the contrary, which is commonly used, collects and retains the wet, and sometimes does more hurt than good. It is not so much the cold of our winters that destroys tender roots, as the wet that is suffered to freeze into ice about them.

FLORIDA ORANGES.—It is stated in the Apalachicola Advertiser that the Orange crop in that Territory raised this year will be worth \$200,000. Hitherto that amount and a much greater, has been paid to Havana for that one article of consumption. The profits arising from the produce of tropical fruits have been very great, and as they become acclimated in Florida, they will not only afford an article of luxury, but a valuable addition to our income. Ample encouragement, in the price which fruits always command, is afforded to the horticulturist. One gentleman residing on the St. John's River, a few years ago purchased a few orange trees, which by skillful management have become so productive, that his income from oranges alone now amounts to several thousand dollars.

AGE OF SHEEP.—The age of sheep may be known by examining their front teeth. They are eight in number and appear during the first year all of a small size. In the second year, the two middle ones fall out, and their place is supplied by two new teeth, which are easily distinguished by being larger size. In the third year, two other small teeth, one on each side, drop out and are replaced by two large ones; so that there are now four large teeth in the middle, and two pointed ones on each side. In the fourth year, the large teeth are six in number, and only two small ones remain, one at each end of the range. In the fifth year the remaining small teeth are lost, and the whole front teeth are large. In the sixth year the whole begin to be worn; and in the seventh, sometimes sooner, some fall out or are broken.

DISEASES AND MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I have seen in your paper a request made by Mr. Grant, for some remedy to cure cattle that have taken too freely of new corn. Taking it for granted that the digestive organs, stomach, &c. of a sheep is like that of the ox, I will tell him what proved useful to my sheep under the same circumstances. My sheep had taken too freely of new corn, they became perfectly debilitated, violent purging ensued, and several of them died. One I found very low, it could not stand and appeared to be blind. Three doses of tar and salt a day, say half a table spoonful of tar, and a little salt, repeated for two or three days cured it.

In the management of sheep I find tar of great benefit. If placed in a situation that is easy of access, they will eat it very readily. I like to have the troughs well plastered with tar, and the salt thrown in, and they will use it freely at all seasons. I find that sheep in this section of the country require moist or green food in the winter, and the turnep crop is so precarious, that I was induced to try the winter radish; this I found to answer every good purpose; they grow large, and they are not apt to be troubled by the flea or bug. The sheep I found would eat them as well, and appeared as healthy as when fed on turneps.

I observed a writer in your paper recommended littering sheep pens with straw, feeding on oats and hay. The littering with straw I found to be injurious, the urine and manure of the sheep soon fermenting, and produced a suffocating heat and offensive odor; this was the cause of disease. Feeding on oats and hay produced costiveness and fever, and in the month of February they begin to eat their wool. Hay is an enemy to wool; you always find the manufacturer complaining of it. I prefer feeding on cornstalks and corn fodder. (the corn cut up by the roots and the husk left on the stocks,) the stock keeps the sheep from the ground, and the pen will not be hot or offensive. A hundred hills of corn and a bushel and a half of turneps or radishes, I found sufficient for 125 head of sheep at a time. I feed morning and evening, letting them run out through the middle of the day on my wheat, so as to destroy the insects that would otherwise harbor

under its foliage and rise in the spring and destroy the grain, and to prevent the snow from suffocating it, as some of your correspondents complain.

Albany Cultivator.

A VIRGINIAN.

BEETS FOR CATTLE.—As experience, and not speculation, is what farmers need, I will give my observations in feeding beets to my cows during the two past winters. In 1838, I put up about 300 bushels of Mangle Wurtzel beets, 100 bushels of turneps and some potatoes for the purpose of experimenting in feeding my cattle through the winter. I knew nothing but that what I learned from books, as I was acquainted with no farmer (nor am I yet) who fed with roots. At first I was at a loss to know how to feed them whether in a raw state or cooked, but having determined to try both plans I commenced the work and each did well. Young animals are peculiarly fond of the raw beets and thrive astonishingly on them; but for cows that give milk, they are better boiled, particularly if a steamer can be used in the process. Though milk cows should have raw beets once in every two or three days if grass cannot be had.

The turneps and potatoes were given precisely as the beets; but I could not determine that either had the preference over the other, as the cows gave about the same quantity of milk, and their condition did not seem changed by either.—In feeding the same animals with beets, it was easily told that one-third less than of the turnips or potatoes would make them give the same quantity of milk of better quality, and they showed better keep.—The beets made the milk better, the butter better, and the cows look much better.—On one half bushel of beets per day to each cow, without straw and a little meal or bran mixed in, they continued in good condition through the winter, gave as much milk as in the summer, and the butter was full as good as in May. My experience during the past winter (1839-40) while I fed on roots, only confirmed my former conclusions.—*Western Paper.*

THE CULTURE OF SILK.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN: The author of the enclosed article resides in Massachusetts, and has devoted much attention and research to the culture of silk, and requests its insertion in your paper if it shall suit your convenience.

ESSAY ON THE SILK CULTURE,

And new System of France and of Eastern Asia.

Silk is destined to become, ere long, one of our most important agricultural productions. The great interests of our country, and its peculiar situation and circumstances, demand the change. Our immense importations of iron, of wine, of silk, and of manufactures, so far exceeding all our exports, have inflicted upon the country a large foreign debt—this being one of the main causes of all our troubles, and of the continual recurrence of disastrous times.

Hitherto the silk culture has been earnestly recommended by many of its strenuous friends, but only and exclusively as a profitable domestic occupation, and only on a small scale. I shall endeavor to prove, by authentic testimony and conclusive evidence, that the silk culture, like most other agricultural operations, may also be carried on in large establishments, and on a great scale, with far superior profits.

One of the most celebrated of the English writers on the useful arts and manufactures is Dr. Andrew Ure; and on agriculture, one of the most distinguished is M. Puvion, President of the Agricultural Society of Ain, in France: the subject of silk having been fully investigated by both—both writers being especially of the latest day, and both having in their remarks a particular reference to France. In a great part of that country, the soil and climate being favorable, both authorities concur in stating that the planting of the mulberry trees and the raising of silkworms are in this day the most profitable of all agricultural pursuits.

During the last ten years we have imported more than \$41,000,000 of wines, \$118,000,000 of silks, and \$84,000,000 of iron. In all \$243,000,000, and all for articles which may be produced in abundance from our own soil.

Our excessive importations impoverished the country. In 1839 our exports of domestic productions were but \$97,000,000, while our imports from foreign countries were over \$170,000,000. Of this amount about \$30,000,000 may be exported, leaving a balance of over \$44,000,000 to be paid for in gold and silver.

It is the policy of Britain to raise, to make, and to sell all they possibly can to other nations; while from those other nations they will receive nothing in return which they themselves can either make or produce; all these being excluded from their ports either by heavy duties or by prohibitions. Thus while we receive nothing from them which we cannot ourselves either make or produce by our own industry, and from our own soil, they will purchase little or nothing else from us in return, except only our cotton, our silver, and our gold. This policy of theirs, while it enriches them, impoverishes us, and should be resisted on our part by remonstrance, or by the laws of retaliation, as opposed to those first principles of reciprocal and "equal rights and free trade," for which we so earnestly and justly contend.

In England, first of all countries for its agriculture, yet, owing to the coldness and humidity of their climate, they cannot raise silk, how much soever they consume. In Europe, they usually lose from 35 to 60 per cent. of their silkworms, while in China they often lose not one in a hundred. In America it is the same, and from the same causes.

China, the native country of the silkworm, possesses a peculiar climate and country—a perfect parallel to which is to be found in no other country but our own. The French missionaries who had resided previously in America, have borne testimony to this striking similitude and important fact at a very early day. The geographical position of both and of each country is similar and alike; *each having its own vast ocean on the east*. By these extraordinary circumstances and this remarkable coincidence, is the climate of each country modified and controlled. In the middle latitudes of these countries, the prevailing winds for a considerable part of the year being from the west and northwest, and coming over a great extent of land, are dry and salubrious: they always bring fair weather, and delightful and bright sunny days. These winds are the counter-currents of those trade winds which blow so continually and in the contrary direction within the tropics.

In Europe, this peculiarly favorable position is reversed; the climate of that country being modified and controlled by an ocean lying on the west and on the north; and the prevailing or westerly winds blowing as they do direct from the ocean, they carry from thence tempestuous storms of rain, with clouds of aqueous vapors, which dissolve the snows of winter: during a considerable portion of the year, the sun's bright rays, with their cheering and soul-reviving influence, are not seen.

Serene skies and days of unusual brightness are the characteristics of our climate. With a pure atmosphere and an elevated temperature, the growth of the silkworms to maturity is rapid and wonderful. The mulberry from China, which is so eminently adapted to afford a succession of food for numerous crops in a season, is also of a rapid and prolonged growth. Those serene skies and continuous days of heat and of sunshine are necessary duly to ripen and to prepare the juices of the plant; yet, in the valleys of our great northern rivers, in every interior vale and low and extended plain of the north, this mulberry is liable to suffer injury in its tops. In spring, they rise up with a luxuriance of vegetation the most extraordinary. Such is our climate, those days of unusual brightness being alone all-sufficient fully to elaborate the juices of the leaf, as has been amply proved, thus converting them into the most healthy and nutritious food. Yet at Nonantum hill, and in an elevated and bleak situation, I have several trees of the *morus multicaulis*, of considerable size and of vigorous growth, which, unprotected have braved the rigors of the last winters, and remain uninjured to this day. It is not thus in every vale. At Portsmouth, in Lower Virginia, and in latitude 37 degrees 12 minutes, and where I often visited during the year 1839, I found this tree in its hardihood bearing resemblance to the oak.

Many oppose the introduction of the silk business into our country by perpetually reminding us of the low price of labor in Hindostan and other countries, and the high price of labor in our own. The same arguments, if arguments they may be called, will apply in a greater or less degree to almost every branch of industry which we pursue, either in manufactures or in agriculture, but least of all can they justly be applied to any of the productions of our agriculture—silk being especially an agricultural production.

Can the poor Hindoo compete with the Anglo-Saxon? We have seen a vast country in India, with a population

of a hundred millions, brought into subjection by conquest, and still held in bondage by an army of from one to two hundred thousand Britons: thus from 500 to 1,000 Hindoos are held in abject submission by the power of each single Anglo-Saxon, and in that proportion they still hold a vast empire. It is absurd to talk of competition between the American free People and such nations as these. In that country men perform those same labors which in ours are performed by animal power, or by horses and oxen.

The vast power of Britain has its foundation chiefly in their agriculture, in which they surpass all other nations; also in their mines of coal and iron. With these last, engines and machinery are formed, which, applied to their commerce and manufactures, perform labors equivalent to 100,000,000 hands. But in their agricultural operations animal power is chiefly employed. According to a late distinguished statistical writer, the amount of human labor employed in agriculture in England is 5,000,000 of all descriptions of persons; or equivalent only to 2,132,446 effective men power; while the power of horses and oxen, of the animal power which is so employed, is equivalent to 22,500,000 effective men power; or ten times as great as the human power so applied. But in America, the proportion of animal power employed in agriculture is transcendantly great, and far exceeding any thing that is known in the old world.

In our mines of coal, in our rivers and never-failing streams, we have also the abundant water-power, and exceeding that of any other country or nation. By aid of this power and our machinery, a girl will spin a quantity of cotton in a day which would require the labor of 500 girls by the old mode or of 500 Hindoos. In old countries, where labor is cheap, cultivation is performed in a great measure by manual labor and the spade. In our own country, our lands being both fertile and cheap, and pasture being abundant, we are enabled cheaply to maintain the vast animal power; the plough being truly the American instrument, by aid of these we are enabled to cultivate those lands far cheaper than they can be cultivated in any of those countries where labor is cheap and land dear. The silkworms require the abundant food and pasture, all which we are thus enabled cheaply to provide: our horses and oxen performing these labors of men in our agriculture, enable us to cultivate those lands far cheaper than by any other mode.

I hail the progress of every improvement, whether in our own country, or in whatever country found. First of all, we shall inquire what has been done, and what is now doing, in those countries where silk has long been cultivated, or from time immemorial—those countries of Europe and of Asia especially, from whence so lately we derived all our knowledge of the precious insect and of the plant on which it feeds? We must visit those nations in all their improvements, as they have visited ours. At the experimental silk farm which was established near Paris about ten years since by the Government of France, and under the superintendence of M. Camille Beauvais, a new system of managing the silkworms has been established, the results of which are alike sure, infallible, and extraordinary. These results have very lately been published in that country by authority, and by the direction of the French Minister of Commerce and Agriculture. By this system, all the wants of the silkworm having been made known by new discoveries, and being now for the first time fully understood, losses from disease are no longer known; they complete their course quickly, or in from 22 to 25 days, with great economy of time, of labor, of food, and of all things else, and with augmented production. Already, and previous to the year 1835, by his extraordinary management, had M. Beauvais succeeded in producing thirteen pounds of silk from the same number of silkworms which in France usually produce but five pounds, and in Italy seven and a half pounds, and in India twenty pounds, and even in that cold climate he then expected soon to be able to produce an equal number of pounds. In the year 1837 was he enabled to produce 185 pounds of cocoons from 2,000 pounds of leaves, and from that same number of silkworms, or 40,000, which, being of a size so superior, must have been more than sufficient for the production of 20 pounds of reeled silk.

In their native condition the silkworms are exposed to dangers continually, either from furious storms or from devouring foes. When worms suffer from cold, they consume their food but slowly; or, if fed only at long intervals, or only by day and never during the night, a large portion of their food, becoming dry, is consequently

wasted. The worms suffer not only by hunger, but by tormenting thirst; they suffer also doubly after fasting during a long night, from the voracity with which they devour their food in the morning.

When silkworms thus suffer, their labors are prolonged to a very late period of time, or from eight to eleven weeks—the cocoons thus produced being of inferior size, the thread slender and feeble, liable to break in reeling, and consequently causing both trouble and waste; and it is agreed that those worms which thus linger, forming small cocoons, consume full as much food as those which form cocoons of large size. Even when forming their cocoons, if the silkworms suffer by cold, they suspend their labors, the silk in their stomachs becoming congealed. If neglected at this critical period, they enter at once the chrysalis state, leaving incomplete their cocoon or silken tomb.

The silkworm is a cold-blooded insect, its temperature that of the atmosphere in which it breathes; its vital energies are wonderfully accelerated by heat and retarded by cold: 77 degrees, as now discovered, is its proper element, or that wherein it flourishes to perfection, but a little more elevated during the first two or three days. In this elevated temperature, and in a pure atmosphere, it consumes its food rapidly, requiring feeding constantly, not only by day, but equally so during night. In this temperature it completes its course quickly, or in from 22 to 24 days, when it begins its cocoon, which it finishes suddenly, working night and day continually during three days—the cocoons thus produced being invariably very large, the filament substantial and strong, not liable to break in reeling, or to waste—less than nine pounds of cocoons of a superior size and quality being sufficient for a pound of reeled silk. The economy in regard to food, by this system of constant feeding, is also very great.

(To be Concluded in our next.)

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

OKRA SOUP.

Take one peck of okra pods, which must be very tender, cut them across into very thin slices, not exceeding one-eighth of an inch in thickness, but as much thinner as possible, as the operation is accelerated by their thinness. To this quantity of okra, add about one third of a peck of tomatoes, which are first peeled and cut into pieces. This quantity can be either increased or diminished, as may suit the taste of those for whom it is intended. A coarse piece of beef (a shin is generally made use of) is placed in a digester with about 2½ gallons of water, and a very small quantity of salt. It is permitted to boil for a few moments, when the scum is taken off and the okra and tomatoes thrown in. These are all the ingredients absolutely necessary, and the soup made is remarkably fine; we, however, usually add some corn, cut off from the tender roasting ears, (the grains of three ears will be enough for the above quantity)—we sometimes add about a half pint of Lima or Civie beans—both of these improve the soup, but not so much as to make them indispensable—so far from it, that few add them. The most material thing to be attended to is the boiling, and the excellency of the soup depends almost entirely on this being faithfully done; for if it be not enough, however well the ingredients may have been selected, the soup will be very inferior, and give little idea of the delightful flavor it possesses when properly done. I have already directed that the ingredients be placed in a digester. This is decidedly the best vessel for boiling this or any other soup in, but should there be no digester, then an earthenware pot should be preferable, but on no account make use of an iron one, as it would turn the whole soup perfectly black. The proper color being green, colored with the rich yellow of the tomatoes. The time which is usually occupied in boiling okra soup is five hours—we put it on at 9 A. M. and take it off about 2 P. M., during the whole of which time it is kept briskly boiling, the cook at the same time stirring it frequently and mashing the different ingredients. By the time it is taken off it will be reduced to about one half; but as on the operation of the boiling being well and faithfully executed depends its goodness, (as I have already remarked,) I will state the criterion by which this is judged of. The meat separates entirely from the bone, being 'done to rags,' the whole appears as one homogeneous mass, in which none of the ingredients are seen distinct—the object of this long boiling being thus to incorporate them—its consistency should be about that of thick porridge.—*Southern Agriculturist.*

The Ohio Farmer gives the following mode of making apple molasses, and we have no doubt that it is more sweet, and for some purposes superior to that made by boiling down the juice or cider; for this will be likely to change in some measure by the vinous fermentation, before it can be boiled down.

APPLE MOLASSES.—There is many a good house-wife who has more faith in her own experience, than in the science of chemistry, that knows not the value of apple molasses; but still believes it to be the same kind of tart, smoky, worthless stuff that has from time immemorial been made by boiling down cider. It is not within my province, at this time, to attempt to convince such that there is a chemical difference, though it might easily be shown, that they are almost as different as sugar and vinegar. I would, however, invite them to lay aside their cider this year, and try the plan of boiling down the juice of the apple that has not been exposed to the air by grinding and pressing.

Last autumn I placed a number of bushels of Wetherill's sweetening apples in two large brass kettles, with water just sufficient to steam them; when they boiled soft, I turned them into a new splinter basket, containing some straw, and placed on them a barrel head and a heavy weight. The juice was caught in a tub. This was repeated until I had juice enough to fill the kettle, when I commenced boiling down, and attended to it strictly, frequently skimming it, till it became of the consistency of cane molasses. The native acids of the fruit imparted a peculiar flavor, otherwise it could hardly be distinguished from the syrup of the cane. It was used in my family for making sweetmeats, pies, for dressing on puddings and griddle cakes, and a variety of other purposes. The cost of making it is very trifling, and the means are within the reach of every farmer.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The Caledonia, at Boston yesterday, brings us Liverpool news to the 4th inst.—important news, too—of a change in the Thiers (French) Cabinet for a South-Guizot Cabinet, with accounts of British achievements at Beyrout and Seyde, and revolts in Syria and Lebanon—all indicating and leading to the preservation of peace in Europe. **THIERS**, as I gather the story in brief, had made so much noise for a war that he felt it his interest to make more, and, therefore, asked for a levy of more troops, to which the King objected; whereupon **THIERS** would have nothing more to do with the Cabinet, and threw up, of which, I dare say, the King was not sorry. The South-Guizot Cabinet, as now constituted, is a more peaceable one; but I doubt whether it can stand the attacks of the Parisian Press; for every journal there, except the Debats, is in arms against it, and the Debats was won only by sending one of its Editors on an embassy to Madrid. In the mean time, Mehemet Ali is having the worst of luck in the East. The famous Emir Beschir has gone into the arms of the Anglo-Turks, and the Christians of Lebanon are again in insurrection. The Emir Beschir, who has hitherto clung to the French, and was said to have 15,000 men in the Syrian mountains, is now on his way to England. The British marines are in the possession of Beyrout, and are fortifying Seyde. Mehemet Ali can hardly do much against all these misfortunes, and the French will not be over-willing to aid him now, particularly with a more peaceable Ministry at the head of affairs. Thus things indicate the preservation of peace in Europe. France is very combustible, though, and much depends upon the ability of that great, and, I think, good man, Louis Philippe, in his efforts to keep peace.

This more peaceable news from Europe is of a nature to have a good deal of effect in New York. The money market and funds in London have been very much agitated, but would improve, and indeed were improving, which is felt here. The great export of specie from this port to France has been, in part, in consequence of the war panic, which may now, to some extent cease. This will quiet our money market here, and help on the Boston and Philadelphia negotiation for a general resumption of specie payments.

There has been much agitation and anxiety in London in consequence of the war panic there. Merchandise generally had a look downward. Cotton stood firm though. Ashes are on the advance. Money had been worth 6 per cent. The Bank of England was curtailing. A large Hebrew house had failed in London. Not a little specie was exported from London to the north of Europe. The Flour market was on the decline. Tobacco steady.

LORD HOLLAND, the liberal and literary, in whose house have been the famous *re-unions*, is dead. Expresses have been sent, says the Globe, to Gen. Sir JAMES MACDONNELL, who is now, or has been, making a tour in the United States, to hasten his return to Canada to take Sir GEORGE ARTHUR's place, but if he declines, it is to be given to Major General CLITHEROW.

The papers also bring us the account of the abdication of the Queen Regent of Spain.

There is nothing later from China. The overland mail was hourly expected in London.

LIVERPOOL, 30th October, 1840.—Since our last of the 20th instant, the Money Market has undergone no favorable change, and the Bank of England has increased rather than diminished her stringent measures, and this state of things will probably continue to check active business operations while the apprehensions of war are felt.

We have, however, had rather more demand for Cotton the last few days, and a slight improvement in prices, which is attributed to the late accounts from the United States being considered more decided as to the curtailment of the coming crop from various causes. The sales for the week ended the 23d inst. were 16,480 bales, but for that ended this evening they amount to 28,480 bales. Of the latter 4,500 are Upland at 42a6d, with 30 at 7; 9,840 Orleans at 41a 7d, with 40 bales at 7 5 8a8; 9,910 Alabama and Mobile at 5a6d; and 360 Sea Island at 13a 21d. per pound; about 3000 of it taken by speculators. The quantity offering is moderate, and in some instances of a 1d. advance has been realized on the lowest rates ten or twelve days ago. The import since the 1st January is 1,314,000, against 948,000 to same period last season; the supply from the United States is 1,116,000, being an increase of 350,000 bales. The stock in this port is estimated at 463,00 bales, against 338,000 at the same period last season; the stock of American is about 375,000, or 73,000 more than it then was.

The duty on Wheat is now 28s. 8d. per quarter, and on Flour 14s. 2d. per bbl. The price of Flour, duty paid, has declined to 33s. 6d., and in bond to 23s. 6d. per bbl., at which rates the market is dull. Turpentine in regular demand at 10s. 6d. for inferior, to 12s. 6d. per cwt. for prime quality. The demand for Tobacco is less active, but no change in prices.

4th November.—The slight improvement in our Cotton Market above noticed is sustained, and we have a steady moderate demand. The sales for three days past are estimated at about 10,000 bales, of which 100 is on speculation, said to be on American account. There has been rather more doing in goods and yarns at Manchester, but at lower prices than ever before known, and the state of the Money Market has in no degree improved.

In other articles there is no change of interest; the Corn Market continues exceedingly depressed.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

The Centre Market was well supplied on Saturday with the usual varieties of the season, and prices ruled as follows. —Butter, print, 25a31d cents per lb.; do. roll, 16a25.—Eggs, per dozen, 25 cents.—Chickens, per pair, 37a50 cents.—do. dozen, 22.50a3.00.—Turkeys, 1.1a1.75 each.—Geese, 62a75 cts.—Ducks, wild 50a75 per pair.—Pheasants, 1.125, do.—Rabbits, per pair, 25a31d cts.—Potatoes, peck, 15a18 cts; do. sweet, 12a 18d.—Turneps, peck, 8a10 cts.—Onions, peck, 12a cts.—Apples, 18a31d.—Cabbages, 3a6d per head.—Beets, per bunch, 6d cents.—Celery do. 8a12d.—Radishes, do. 3a6d.—Apple Butter, per quart, 12d cents.—Pig, per qr. 31a50 cts.—Pork, do. 75a1.—Veal, do. 37a62d.—Mutton, do. 31a50 cents.—Lamb, do. 31a44 cents.—Pork, per cwt. 56.25a56.50.—Beef, fore quarters, 42.25a44.50.—do. hind do. 55 per cwt.—Bacon, hams, 14 cents per lb.; do. middlings, 12a.—Buckwheat, Pa., 33.00a32.25 per cwt.—Maryland, do. 32.50a32.75.—Wheat Flour 32.75.—Corn Meal, 1.125.—Butchers' Meats—Beef 44a10 cents per lb.—Pork, 9 cts.—Veal, 6a10 cts.—Mutton, 21a5 cents.—Sausages 9a10 cents.—do dried, 9a10 cent.—Fuel.—Wood on the wharves, continues to be retailed as follows:—Oak, 4.00a4.25 per cord.—Pine, 3.00a3.50.—Hickory, 5.50a6.00.—The prices of Anthracite Coal range from 56.50 to 58.00 per ton, broken and screened for family use.

Cattle.—The supply of Beef on the hoof continues very good, and the sales of the week comprise about 600 head of all qualities. A small number of inferior quality were sold as low as 54, and some of superior quality were sold at 56.50 per 100 lbs. The largest portion of the sales, was, however, at about 57.75 for cattle of good quality. The market has been well supplied with Live Hogs during the week, and the sales have been large and readily made, generally at 56.25a56.27d for superior lots. Some parcels of inferior have been taken at 56a6.12d. Several large droves are expected to reach the market during the ensuing week. Killed Pork is selling at 56a6.12d per 100 lbs. for prime quality.

Flaxseed.—The article continues dull and we quote the wagon price at 1.1, and the rate from stores at 1.12d.

Sugars.—New Orleans are going off slowly—the demand is inactive, and the stock in first hands very small. At auction to day 10 hds. Porto Rico were sold at 8.15a8.30.

Tobacco.—Maryland Tobacco is in very moderate demand, there being but few shippers in the market at present. The stock on hand is also small, and the assortment very poor. Some sales however are making at prices which are sometimes a little lower than last week, but generally at rates which fully support former quotations. Holders are not anxious to sell at present. Some parcels of Ground Leaf have appeared in market, and sold readily at 55a7.50 for inferior to good quality. A very superior article would bring higher. We continue to quote Maryland as before, viz: inferior and common 44a5.50; middling to good 55.50a7.50;

good 58a8.50, and fine 59a13. There is nothing doing in Ohio. Holders are firm at quotations, which we continue, viz: inferior and common at 44a4.50; middling 55; good 55.50a6.50; fine red and Wrappery 58a12, and fine yellow at 57.50a10. The inspections of the week comprise 547 hds Maryland, and 22 hds Ohio—total 569 hds.

Wool.—The only transaction that we have heard of during the week was a sale of a mixed lot of washed averaging half blood at 36d, and of a lot of tub washed native in handsome order at 32d. There is no change in the price of other qualities.

Flour.—The demand for Howard street is not active, and the only transaction worthy of note that has come to our knowledge to-day was a sale of 300 barrels good common brands at 4.87d. The receipt price continues unsettled, and we quote at about 4.75. In some instances a fraction more.

We continue to quote City Mills Flour at 4.87d, and Susquehanna at 4.94.

Grain.—Sales of Pa. Wheats to-day at 98a99c. Sales of Md. reds to-day at 80a97c for inferior to prime.

We quote old white Md. Corn at 46a47c, and old yellow at about the same. We quote new white at 42c, and new yellow at 42a43c. Sales of Pa. yellow at 47a48c.

We quote Md. Rye at 50c; last sales of Pa. were at 58c. Md. Oats 28a29c.

The wholesale store price of prime Cloverseed is 55, and the retail price 55.25.

Provisions.—In barrel provisions we have not heard of a single transaction to-day, and we continue to quote Mess Pork at 16; Prime at 14; Mess Beef at 12.50a13; No. 1 at 11, and prime at 9. In Bacon there have been small sales to-day of the various descriptions at last week's prices, viz: Prime new Baltimore cured Hams at 12c, middlings at 10 cents, and Shoulders at 9c. We are not advised of any sales of old Western Bacon, and the prices continue unsteady. No sales of Lard. New No. 1 in kegs is held at 12c. We continue to quote Glades Butter No. 1 from stores at 18c; No. 2 at 14 to 16, and No. 3 at 8a12c as in quality. The price of Western varies according to quality and condition. We quote the range at 7 to 11c.—*American.*

Philadelphia, Nov. 20.—Cotton is firm at late quotations; sales 120 bales Upland at 11c per lb. The market for bread stuffs is dull, and some articles have declined; superfine Pa. Flour continues at 55, and Brandywine 55.25 per bbl. Corn Meal is down to 12d for Pa. in hds, and 25.50 in bbls; Brandywine do in hds, 13.50, and 27.75 for bbls; Rye 52.87d; stocks of both increasing. Sales Pa. Wheat afloat at 100a102c; Southern 90a97c; a lot very prime brought 100c per bushel. The scarcity of Eastern vessels has caused a decline in Corn, and sales of yellow have been made at 48c; white no demand, may be quoted at 43c per bushel. Oats brisk at 26c. Rye dull; sales 2000 double bushels Bran for an Eastern market at 15c. Lead is firm at 54a54c per lb. with very light stock on hand. We hear of no sales of Molasses worth reporting; prices are steady at former quotations. Tar is dull; sales of large hbls. at 52; small do 51.50. Soft Turpentine, North County 52.31; Wilmington sise held at 52.50. Spirits Turpentine has advanced to 32a33c per gallon. No change in Rosin or Varnish. The demand for provisions is small, and prices declining; Mess Pork 16a16d per bbl; Lard, new, 10a11c. There is but little call for Bacon, of which the stocks are very small. Butter in kegs 9a 10c per lb. Mess Beef 11; Prime do 10a11. Cloverseed sells readily at 55 per bushel; Flaxseed 1.28 per bushel. Tobacco, there is no Kentucky in first hands, and the trade is but moderately supplied for home consumption. Manufactured finds brisk sale. A lot of prime St. Jago, just landed, is held at 24c per lb. Moderate sales of Wool continue to be made by the dealers to manufacturers, at previous prices for foreign and domestic. Beef cattle at market, 740 head, of which 240 were from Virginia, and 200 left over; sales made at 5a6d; extra 7. Cows and Calves—240 sold at 20a33; a few extra 45. Springers sold at 16a22. Dry Cows 9a15. Hogs—530 sold at 5a6c; extra 6d; 150 head left over. Sheep—2700 at market, 11a22.5; extra 3.25.

New York, Nov. 21.—Pot Ashes are quick at 2.50, and Pearls in fair request at 5.75. Coffee continues dull. Prices of Cotton are well supported; sales Upland at 8a10c; New Orleans 10a10d; Mobile 9a11. Large Sales Missouri Pig Lead at 5c. 6 mos. Molasses is dull; sales new crop New Orleans at 31c, and prime old at 26c. North County Turpentine has advanced to 52.75, and Wilmington is held at 53. Mess Pork has sold at 14.25a14.50. Lard has declined to 10c. Sugars have slightly declined; sales of N. Orleans at 7a7 1-8; Porto Rico, at 7a8 1-8, both 4 mos. Kentucky Leaf Tobacco remains firm in price with a fair demand. There is no change in Flour, Genessee 4.88a5.00, dull. Sales Rye at 62d; old Corn at 52a55c, and new at 48c, deliverable, and 46 not deliverable. Sales Barley 51a53c. The sales of Cotton are 650 bales, prices steady.—There are very few sales outside of 8a10c per lb.

At Alexandria, Friday, Flour was 44; Wheat 95a105; Rye 60; Corn 50a54; Oats 25a32.

At Richmond, Friday, Flour was 4.87a4.94; Wheat 110 a115 for good parcels of red white, and supplies coming in.

At the Brighton (Boston) market on Wednesday—first quality Beef Cattle 55.25a5.50; second quality 47.75a5; third quality 43.50a4.

A GOOD MILCH COW WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase for a gentleman at the south, a COW of good points, young, warranted to be a good milker, and to calf by an Ayrshire, Devon, or Durham bull—the breed of the cow not material provided she is a superior milker—for which a fair price will be given. no 25 S. SANDS.

A VALUABLE BULL FOR SALE.

WHIG, calve! 7th April, 1833; his dam was 1-2 Alderney, 1-4 Bakewell, and 1-4 Devon; his sire Black Hawk, was sold to Tr. Belt, esq. for \$300, at 23 months old, who has since been sold to Gov. Sprigg of Prince George's county, Md. for \$400. His full pedigree will be shown to any one wishing to purchase on application to the subscriber, and the bull seen at the owner's place, 6 miles from the city on the Susquehanna rail road, and sold for \$100—he is represented as a very fine, handsome animal.

Also, Devon bulls, warranted pure blood, at prices varying from \$5 to \$75—also 2 Durham bulls, one at \$170, the other a very fine imported animal, 4½ years old, price \$400.

Also Durham spring Calves at \$55, and yearlings at \$110.

For particulars see former advertisements. Apply to no 25 S. SANDS, Farmer office.

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

On a farm about 35 miles from Baltimore—to a steady, stirring, industrious and capable man, who is neither ashamed nor afraid of work, a good situation can be obtained. Also wanted, a Man and his Wife on a farm—the man for the usual work, and the woman for housework. Apply to the publisher of this paper. no 25

25 to 30 bushels ROHAN POTATOES.

Large and fine, raised in the neighborhood of Baltimore, price \$1 per bushel. As far as heard from the yield of these potatoes in the past season has equalled the expectations formed of them—Apply to no 25 S. SANDS, Farmer Office.

HALF-BLOODED CALVES FOR SALE.

A male and female calf, out of a country cow by an imported Ayrshire bull—about 5 months old, very fine animals, will be sold for \$15 each, if applied for immediately.

Also several Calves out of country cows by Durham bulls, same price and age as above. Apply to S. SANDS, Farmer Office. no 18 3t

CHINESE TREE CORN—ROHAN POTATOES.

100 bushels Chinese TREE CORN for seed
50 do ROHAN POTATOES for do.
Are offered for sale at moderate prices. Apply to S. SANDS, no 18 6t Baltimore.

8 or 10 Berkshire Boars, full bred, about 8 weeks old, for sale at \$10 each—Also,

1 Tuscarora Boar, 1 year old, sire and dam both imported, \$15.

Grade Pigs, viz. 3-4 Berkshire 1-4 Neapolitan—3-4 Berkshire 1-4

China, all very fine—\$10 per pair.

Also, FOR SALE—BERKSHIRE PIGS, genuine breed, of the black spotted with white—price 20 to \$25, according to age.

Orders for pigs of the "Irish Grazer" breed, as also this breed crossed with the Berkshire, from imported animals, deliverable in five or six weeks from this date—price delivered in cages in this city or on board any vessel in port, \$25 per pair. Address, if by letter post p.d., oc 14 S. SANDS, Amer. Farmer.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The Subscriber will receive orders for his fall litters of pure Berkshire Pigs, bred from the stock of Col. Bement and Mr. Lossing, of Albany, N. Y., and importations from England. He will also have a few Tuscarora's, bred from pure Berkshire and China stock. They will be ready for delivery from 1st to 15th Oct. Address ag 12 JNO. P. E. STANLEY, Baltimore, Md.

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eytaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price. ap 22, 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

JOHN T. DURDING, Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street, near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Dinmore & Kyle's, Baltimore.

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them, Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, \$25

Straw Cutters, from \$5 to 20

Corp Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25

Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up, \$150

Corn and Cob Mills, new patterns.

The Wiley Plough, Beach's do. Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do, hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinged or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4

sizes, Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hammer Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. oc 14

FULL BLOODED AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES.

Out of imported stock, from 8 to 16 months old, probably equal to any of the same breed in the U. S. for sale at \$100 to 125. Apply to oc 15 S. SANDS, American Farmer Office.

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the bag, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of \$5 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH,

corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, a No. 30, Pratt street. Baltimore, Jan. 22, 1840. 1 v

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The Subscriber acknowledges with gratitude the liberal patronage he has received from the public since the establishment of his Repository in 1825.

During this long period he has studied successfully his own interest by identifying them with the interest of his customers in being prompt and faithful in the execution of their orders.

His present facilities for manufacturing agricultural implements, are not surpassed by any other establishment in this country, he can therefore afford them on as reasonable terms as any other person for the same quality of work. His present stock of implements are extensive both in quality and variety to which he would invite the attention of those who wish to purchase.

A liberal discount will be made to all cash purchasers, and those who purchase to sell again.

The following names are some of his leading articles, viz: H is PATENT CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS, wood and iron frames but all with his patent double eccentric feeders, with or without extra Knives, prices varying from \$33 to \$110, subject to cash discount, he challenges the world to produce a better machine for cutting long forage. Myer's WHEAT FAN and ELLIOTT'S PATENT HORIZONTAL WHEAT FANS, both a very superior article. Fox & Horland's PATENT THRESHING MACHINES and Martineau's PATENT HORSE POWERS, also superior articles. A great variety of PLOUGHS, wrought and cast Iron, of all sizes and prices; Gid-on Davis's improved PLOUGHS, of Davis's own make of Patterns, which are sufficiently known to the public not to require recommendation; 100 CORN CULTIVATORS, also expanding CULTIVATORS, both iron and wood frames, and new plan; TOBACCO CULTIVATORS.

F. H. Smith's PATENT LIME SPREADERS, the utility of which has been made known to the public; together with a general assortment of FARMING IMPLEMENTS; PLOUGH CASTINGS of every description and superior quality kept constantly on hand at retail or by the ton; also, MACHINE and other CASTINGS furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms, his iron Foundry being furnished with the best materials and experienced workmen with ample machinery running by steam power for turning and fitting up machinery.

Also—Constantly on hand D. Landreth's superior GARDEN SEEDS;—In store POTATOES and common SEED OATS, TIMOTHY and HERDS SEEDS all of superior quality.—All orders will be promptly attended to. JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,

Farmers' Repository, Pratt street, Near the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Depot.

JOHN SULLIVAN & SON,

Have removed to No. 26 LIGHT STREET WHARF, (corner of Conway street, opposite State Tobacco Warehouse No. 3) where they will continue to transact a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS. Having a spacious warehouse, and ample wharf and pavement room, they are prepared for the landing and reception of all kinds of produce, as COTTON, TOBACCO, FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LEAD, &c. and as they have had much experience in that line of business, to which they are exclusively devoted, they feel assured they can give satisfaction to all who may employ them. Liberal advances will be made on consignments, and information as to markets promptly communicated when required. REFERENCES—Talbot Jones & Co., Erskine & Fitchberger, Duval, Keighler & Co., Geo R. Gaither & Co., Chaney Brooks & Co., Baltimore. se 2 3m

DURHAM CALVES.

Farmers, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at moderate prices, can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are good milkers, by applying any day, Sun-days excepted, at Chesnut Hill Farm,

three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll-gate. PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager.

For sale, as above, a pair of sound, well broke and handsome CARRIAGE HORSES, and a pair of first rate WORK HORSES. April 29, 1840—1 y.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber having given his attention to the improvement of farming implements for the last year, flatters himself that he has been successful in improving the following articles:—

A machine for planting cotton, corn, peas, ruta-baga, carrots, turnips, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds. He is so well satisfied with the operation of this machine, and the flattering prospects of a large sale, that he has made arrangements to have 30 machines built per week. The testimonials of gentlemen that have examined and witnessed the operation, will clearly show to the farmer that it is no humbug. The price of this machine will be \$25. The money will be refunded to the purchaser if the machine does not give satisfaction.

A machine for husking, shelling, separating, winnowing and putting in the bag, corn, or any kind of grain. It will husk, shell, clean, and put in the bag, 600 bushels of corn per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. The same machine will, by shifting cylinders, thresh 200 bushels of wheat, and put it in the bag perfectly clean. This machine will cost about \$200. It occupies less room than the common threshing machine, and requires about two third the speed—and not more than 4 horses to drive it.—The husking and shelling part of this machine is the same as Mr. (Obed Hussey's, except that the cylinder is one solid piece of cast iron, instead of several pieces bolted and hooked together. The other points are a new arrangement, for which the subscriber is about to take a patent. Certificates that the machine will perform what is above stated, can be produced from gentlemen that have seen the machine in operation at the south.

The attention of the public is again called to the Ditching Machine, which has been now in successful operation more than one year, and that more than 20 miles of ditch has been cut with one machine the last season, by one man and one horse.

A horse power made more on the original plan of the stationary power, which is admitted by farmers and mechanics to be the best as there is less friction, and of course more power. The only difference is that the machine is made so as to be portable, by being easily taken apart, and carried from place to place; by taking out a few bolts, it is moved easier than the common machine: the first driving wheel is 10 feet in diameter, working in to the pinion 14 inches in diameter; on the same shaft of this pinion is a bevel wheel 2½ feet in diameter, working in pinion 8 in. in diameter; on this shaft is a cone of pulleys of different sizes, so as to give different speeds required. We can have 1200 revolutions per minute of a 5 inch pulley, or reduce the speed to 19 turns per minute. It is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses. The castings of this machine will weigh a ton 850 pounds; the price will be \$130—one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to \$100, built on the same plan.

A machine for morticing posts and sharpening rails for fence, and also for sawing wood in the woods, and planing any kind of scantling or boards, can be seen at my shop in Lexington, near Liberty street, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop—This machine will be made to order, and will cost \$150.

A machine for boring holes in the ground for posts, improved lately, and warranted to be a good article—Price \$5.

Also machines for mechanics, Morticing and Planing machines, Tensing do; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for tensing the same, of various kind, and for various uses; Cutting and cleaning chisels for morticing machines.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the farmers and mechanics of Baltimore and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by strict attention to his business, to receive from the liberal and enterprising mechanics and farmers, (whose motto is to keep up with the times), an equal share of their patronage.

Enquire of Edwards & Cobb, No. 7, N. Charles street, Baltimore, or of the subscriber, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop, No. 29, Lexington, near Liberty street. GEORGE PAGE.

DURHAM CATTLE.

The subscriber has for sale, YEARLING BULLS and HEIFERS of the pure short horn Durham breed; some white, some red and white, and some fleck bred; they will be sold deliverable in this city for \$110—SPRING CALVES, male and female, \$55. They are descendants from short horn cows from Ketons' and Sims' importation, sent to the present owner by Col. Powell—the first bull bred from was Denton, also sent by Col. Powell; then the imported bulls Gloucester, Termonah and Rhoderick—a gentleman of this state, well qualified to judge, obtained a bull got by Rhoderick, and pronounces him equal to any thing he has ever seen—the stock offered above is by Rhoderick, which Col. Powell pronounces the best bull in America to breed from, having more of the North Star blood, which the breeders in England now prefer. The subscriber having had frequent applications for Durham stock which he has not been able to supply, would call speedily attention to the above, as the prices asked are probably lower than the same quality of stock can be had for in the United States.

Also, a beautiful full blood 4 year old DEVON BULL, quite gentle, price \$75—he is from stock presented by the Earl of Leicester (Mr. Coke) to a lady of Baltimore, while on a visit with her husband to Holkham, the mansion of that distinguished nobleman. The fellow to this bull is just shipped to Jos. H. Pool, esq. of Elizabeth City, N. C. at which place he will arrive probably in a week from this date. Also several other full bred DEVON BULLS, at \$50, 55 and \$60, 2 and 3 years old. And HEIFERS at \$60 & 70.

Also a fine DURHAM BULL, about 6 years old, price \$170.

LIKEWISE—One full blood Devon Cow, about 7 years old, a tolerable milker, price \$50 dolls.—also a half Durham Cow, 5 years old, a fair milker and good breeder, same price—also several half Durham bull Calves, 6 weeks old, from 12 to 15 dolls.—also a 7-8 Durham and 1-8 Alderney Cow, 3 years old next spring, now in calf by Mr. Kennedy's Bull Uncas—the dam of this cow was imported by Mr. Shepherd of Va.—she will be delivered at Harper's Ferry or in this city for 100 dollars—also a fine Durham Bull 5 years old, for which 10 dolls. will be taken if immediately applied for—also a fine Bull Calf, more than half Durham, out of a first rate milker, 6 weeks old, price 15 dolls.—also a fine Bull Calf out of an excellent country cow, sire a superior Ayrshire Bull, price 17 dolls. Reference (post paid) to S. SANDS, Farmer Office no 4